# NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- OUR PREALS ARERIGAN WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-Tau King

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Seven Sons NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- BULL RUN-JENNY

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- STICEMEN'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Day and

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad HOOLKY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyresant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. - Ermiorian Songs, Dances, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway, --

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Sonos GAIETHER CONCERT BOOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTERCHAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMIMEN, PARCES, AC AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. - Sorus, Bat

CRYSTAI. PALACE CONCERT HALL. No. 45 B INSTY. -METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL 600 Broadway .-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Thursday, November 14, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The news which we give to-day from the grand naval expedition to Port Royal confirms all the reports which have previously reached us from the South, and establishes the fact that the result of the enterprise has been most glorious. We are now in possession of the official accounts of the expedition, which arrived by the steamer Bienville from Fortress Monroe yesterday; and we lay before our readers to-day, in the reports of the commanders and the descriptions by our special correspondents, a complete history of the entire affair. Our story occupies no less than twentyseven columns of the HERALD, and a large portion

of the news for which we cannot find room to-day would fill up several columns more. In furnishing this important news we are compelled to omit a large amount of other interesting matter. The total destruction of the rebel batteries Walker and Beauregard at Hilton Head and Bay

Point, the lending of 15,000 of our troops, and the ubandonment by the rebels of the city of Beaufort, and all the neighborhood around it, sufficiently attest the completeness of our victory. The rebel fortifications were found to be structures of an admirable character, hardly surpassed, indeed, in the history of military science. They meunted no less than forty-three guns, and had large stores of ammunition on hand. All these have become the property of our troops-When the boats of the expedition reached Beaufort they found but one white man in the town. The inhabitants, like the garrisons at the fort at the mouth of the harbor, had fled. The precipitancy with which the troops at the forts took to flight is manifest by the quantity of arms-officer's swords, pistols, &c .- and private papers left behind. Among the latter documents was found a despatch from Jeff. Davis to General Drayton, the commandant of the place, informing him of the sailing of our fleet, and its destiflation at Port Royal. It is a curious coincidence in this engagement that General Thomas W. Drayton, who commanded Commander Percival Drayton, of the Union gunboat Pocahontas, are brothers, though found on this occasion fighting on opposite sides. Captain Steedman also, who commands the Bienville, and brought home the official reports of the battle, is a son of an ex-Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina

The accounts which we give in our column to-day of this grand affair at Port Royal are so full and detailed that it demands no elaboration here, but we call attention to the fact that we publish no less than five maps of our late battle fields. which will be found eminently worthy of public attention, four of which illustrate the Port Royal affair, and include a map of the coast of South Carolina, another of Beaufort and the inlets, another of the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point with the position of the fleetsin action on the first day, and another of Fort Walker In addition we furnish a fine map of the battle ground of General Nelson, at Piketon (or Pikesville), Kentucky, the scene of the late brilliant achievement, terminating in the capture of all the rebel forces at that point, including their two Generals, Williams and Hawes. With all these illustrations before them, and the full and authentic accounts which accompany them, our readers will be enabled to comprehend the magnitude of the success which has marked the course of the army of the Union for the past few days.

By the arrival of the Bienville we have also interesting news of matters in the South. Among the items will be found a full account of the departure of the rebel Ministers Slidell and Mason for Europe from Charleston, on the Theodora, and how she ran the blockade of that harbor, together with accounts of the transfer of the Union prisoners from Castle Pinckney to New Orleans: of a visit to Charleston by the French man-of-war Prony; of a Spanish vessel in distress off the South Carolina coast, and of preparations to resist a further invasion of North Carolina a la Hatteras.

From the Lower Potomac we learn that at an early hour on Tuesday morning a portion of the commands of Captains Morey, Chester and Guartiman, together with the two flank companies-in all about four hundred men-of the Fifth regiment, Excelsior Brigade, under the lead of Colonel Graham, crossed the Potomac at Mathias Point, drove in the pickets, took their horses, marched about four miles into the country, and returned after a careful reconnoissance, satisfied there were no batteries in the neighborhood, nor any provisions for them. They brought back two prisoners, a quantity of horses and cattle, and were accompanied by some sixty or seventy contrabands, who rushed into the boats the moment the firing commenced. The principal houses, barns. &c., on the

The result of General Heintzelman's reconnoisance from Alexandria on Tuesday was not so in significant as at first reported. It appears that he met and dislodge a force of nabel cavalry about 400 strong at Pohick church, and then proceeded as far as Occoquan river, and finding no enemy there, returned, bringing a large quantity of forage. A scouting party sent out by General Smith the some day reports the rebels at Hunter's Mills, with a strong force at Vienna. Nothing further of importance has occured in the army of the Potomac or the other military departments.

It is reported that eight hundred and forty-one cases of arms arrived here three weeks since i the Teutonia, from Havre, and that six hundred and eighty-three cases, also from Havre, arrived last week in the Borussia. They were purchased for the government in France, and came consigned to order. Representations have been made to ve rious persons in authority, but as yet the arms have not been claimed, and have been sent by the government to the public stores. They are unin

THE NEWS.

The United States war steamer Bienville arrived at this port yesterday evening, having landed her commander (Steedman) at Fortress Monroe or Tuesday. Captain Steedman was bearer of despatches to Washington, detailing the particulars of the glorious viciony obtained by our navy at Port Royal on Thersday, the 7th inst. We give full accounts of the adair, including the reports of Flag Officer Dupont and General Sherman; the proclamation of the latter to the people of South Carolina, assuring them of the protection of the federal government in return for their loyalty; the special despatches of our expeditionary correspondents, and the official announcement by the Naval Department of the victory, ordering a national salute to be fired at the various navy yards at noon of the day following the receipt of the order

We have received our special correspondent's letter from Japan, per schooner Neva, via Sar Francisco. The rumors respecting the Neva, as a privateer, are satisfactorily disposed of. This yes sel was offered for sale to the Japanese government, but no purchase of her was made. The shipping business at Kanagawa, it appears, has been overdone, and trade is consequently dull at that port, and there are now there some dozen merchant ships waiting for freight. The American ship Carrington had arrived, and the captain was induced by a number of passengers anxious to return to California to change his purpose of visiting any other Japanese port, and set sail for Sar Francisco. Among the passengers are anumber of nissionaries and a distinguished Russian pelitical rerugee. There are several English, French and Dutch men-of-war in the Japanese waters, and it is re ported that American interests are on the decline The Americans have so suffered from official hostility that they were compelled to apply for the removal of both the American Ministers and Consul The residence of the British Legation has been re-

noved from Jdedo to Yokahama. The slave trade case—the United States vs. Min thorn Westervelt was concluded yesterday. Evi dence was put in as to "the good character of the prisoner; the jury were addressed by his counseldessrs. McKeon and O'Conor, and Mr. E. Delnfield Smith, United States District Attorney, summed up on behalf of the prosecution. The Judge then charged the jury, who retired at a few minutes after seven o'clock, when the court adjourned to eleven o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, delivered an interesting lecture last evening before a large and fashionable audience in the rooms of the Hisotrical Society, corner of Eleventh street and Second The lecturer graphically described the leading incidents of the expedition, and was warm-

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usus weekly meeting yesterday, but no business of pubic importance was transacted. From the weekly tatement it appears that the number of emigrants who arrived at this port during the last week was 1.288, making a total of 62,544 during the present year, against 93,392 who arrived up to the same ime last year. The number of inmates on Ward's sland is 791. The balance remaining is the is \$8.215 11. Governor Yates designs calling an extra session

of the Illinois Legislature Mrs. Lincoln left the Metropolitan Hotel for

Washington early vesterday morning. neavy, and the market was accordingly dull and heavy, while prices were about half a cent lower on the average, and fully %c. a le. on the most nferior grades, ranging from 5e. to 8e. a 81/c. Milch sows were unchanged. Veal calves were steady at previous prices. Sheep and lambs steady for prime and extras and dull for all other kinds at from \$2 25 to \$3 50 a \$4 50 a \$5; extras sold at \$6 un to \$10. Swine sold at 3%c. a 4%c.; supply beavy. The total receipts were 5,940 beeves, 104 cows, 704 yeals, 14,370 sheep and lambs, and

The cotton market yesterday was tame, while sales were confined to about 300 bales, closing firm at 24%; for middling uplands. Flour was in fair export and do ment. Wheat was tolerably active, with sales here and advance of Ic. per bushel. Corn was firmer, an n good demand, including purchases to arrive. market closed as an advance of ic. a 2c. per bushel. Duel were steady, with sales of 500 a 600 hhds, and 6,200 bag at rates given in another column. Coffee was steady with a sale of a carge of Santos on private torms. There gaged to Liverpool at 9d. a 9 %d., in ship's bags, and to

#### The Recent Brilliant Victories-A Second Great Uprising in the North.

It would be impossible to overrate the im portance to the country of the gratifying intelligence that has been received within the last two days. The successful landing of our troops at Beaufort, together with the brilliant victory of the federal troops in Kentucky, opens a new epoch in the war for the restoration of the integrity of the Union, and has created a degree of enthusiasm hitherto unknown, and which will continue to increase instead of diminishing. Up to the present time, the people of the loyal States have lived upon hope. Calmly, steadfastly, with determined will, and a resolve rendered the more fixed and settled by re verses, and those blunders which are the necessary consequence of inexperience and a long peace, they have gone on in the great work of preparation until our fleets and forces have at length been made effective, and the time has come to strike blow after blow, with promptness, energy and skill, and bring the rebellion in the slaveholding States to a speedy end. Major General McClellan lately declared that the war would be short and decisive, and Adjutant General Thomas added the assertion that our troops were about to move forward every-

certainty of success. These promises are beginning to be fulfilled, and a shout of triumph is ascending to the skies, from every portion of the Northern States, which will not cease until our glorious flag waves once more over every portion of the republic, The death knell of treason has sounded, and, by the Fourth of July next, the festival of our independence will be celebrated, as of yore, by a united, peaceful and prosperous nation.

Congress will very shortly reassemble; but it may be assumed that the President and his advisers, whose course, thus far, has been marked by so much patriotism and wisdom, will take advantage of the great uprising that is taking place in the loyal States, and press forward the war with redoubled vigor. There should be no lack of decision in calling forth the entire fighting population of the North, if requisite, in order that our armies may advance upon the South at every point. The troops that have so nobly secured a foothold in the heart of South Carolina, should be reinforced, until their numbers amount to at least sixty thousand effective, thoroughly disciplined men with an ample commissariat, who will not only be able to take possession of Savannah and Charleston, but to open those ports once more to the commerce of the world. The other naval expeditions that have been set on foot, should be sent off without delay, and the splendid victory at Pikesville, together with the Union movement in Tennessee should be so used as to restore the latter State to immediate allegiance. In Missouri the public have every faith in Major General Halleck, and the confidence entertained, that Major General McClellan is preparing for triumphs south of the Potomac which will drive rebellion out of Virginia, is unbounded. We, nevertheless, say to the government, strain every nerve, call forth more men and follow up with increased activity the victories that have already been attained.

The ery of the loyal States is now on, on, on, towards the South. Patriotic feeling in the rebel States themselves, is beginning to be emancipated, and we shall soon have allies in the very heart of the Southern portion of the republic, able and willing to grasp the hands of our soldiers, as friends and saviors, and to contribute their share towards the restoration of tranquillity to the country. The North, with the exception of the malcontents of the abolition press and party, has become a unit; the sympathy of all the world but England is with our noble cause, and even there, enlightened second thought is reducing to silence that aristocratic icalousy of democratic institutions which hoped to aid in destroying our nationality by means of the present war.

Our Complete Naval Victory in South

The complete success of our great naval exsedition in the waters of Port Royal and Beaufort South Carolina, marks, according to our anticipations, the beginning of a new campaign against this colessal, reckless and desperate Southern rebellion.

The capture of forts Beauregard and Walker. at the entrance of Broad river; the precipitate and undignified flight of the South Carolina chivalry; their abandonment of their arms. equipments, ammunition, stores and property of all descriptions; their exodus from Beaufort, leaving only one white man, and he "iolly," in occupation of the town, and the cer sternation created among the inhabitants of the surrounding country, as indicated by the plantations deserted, except by the negroes, will convey some idea of the tremendous moral effect in the South which has already followed this "Lincoln invasion" and occupation of the "sacred soll" of the Palmetto aristocracy. Not one of all the numerous battles, bombardments and skirmishes of this war presents a more inglorious running away than was in this case achieved by the self-conceited and blustering chivalry of South Carolina. Their inflated no. tions of superior bravery are suddenly destroyed, their prestige of an invincible prowess is gone, and they can no longer turn up their dainty noses at the warlike inferiority of the rebel soldiers of poor old Virginia. In fact, Commodore Dupont has stripped off the lion's skin from the long ears of South Carolina, and she stands out in bold relief, a very foolish

But what next? Gen. Sherman is engaged with his land forces in strengthening the admirable naval and military strategical position which, in the occupation of these deep and commodious waters of Port Royal and Beaufort, has been secured. questionably we shall thus hold position to the end of the war. Nor is this all-Beaufort is to be made a military base of active operations in South Carolina and Georgia, by and and sea. To this end we may expect the immediate return of the transports of our great squadron to Fortress Monroe, Annapolis and New York, in order to take down another column of ten or fifteen thousand soldiers to Gen Sherman, and so on until he shall be sufficiently reinforced for an overland movement upon Charleston or Savannah. Nor is there anything, except the chances of the weather, to prevent the increase of General Sherman's column to fifty thousand men within the next two weeks; for we have the men armed and equipped to spare, and the ships for their transportaion. But, then, Jeff. Davis may push down seventy-five thousand men from Virginia, by railway, to the defence of Charleston and Savannah. So much the better; for this will put an end to the rebellion in Virginia, without even the necessity for a battle.

Meantime, we presume, General Sherman will push up from Beaufort to the occupation of the Charleston and Savannah Railway, at Coosahatchie, and occupy it, so as to hold the command of that road. He will doubtless also proceed at once to apply the Union test of confiscation to the planters of Beaufort district; and as, in all probability, they are all dyed-in. the-wool secession conspirators, it would not be a matter of surprise if his penalties of confiscation were to sweep away all the property of these Beaufort rebels, cotton, rice, corn, live stock, lands, chattels, negroes and all. We dare say, too, that one sweeping experimental where, and that they would do so with the full Union lesson of this sort would have a pro-

digious effect in bringing out an overwhelming popular Union reaction throughout the cotton

The planters of Beaufort district are the Fifth avenue aristocracy of South Carolina; but they regard our Fifth avenue people with some thing of that supreme and haughty contempt with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded Louis Napoleon-as an outsider and a parvenu. But let General Sherman try his hand upon these proud and conceited rebel aristocrats of Beaufort, and he may bring them to their senses. Let him soize their lands and negroes and turn them over in liberal parcels to good Carolina Union men, and from Beaufort to the Belize the nobility of King Cotton will tremble, repent and knock under to "Honest Abe Lincoln." Thus cotton and slavery may both be turned against the sinking despetism of Davis without disturbing the integrity of the peculiar and indispensable institution of the otton States, politically, economically or socially considered.

But whatever may be the policy of General Sherman on the contraband and confiscation questions in Beaufort district, we are quite sure of one thing-to wit: that in his lodgment in the very heart of the aristocratic slaveholding region of South Carolina we have given this South Carolina rebellion a heavy shot between wind and water. The people of Charleston and Savannah should now be able to understand the handwriting on the wall. We read it as signifying that those two cities, if they much longer persist in this wicked rebellion, will hazard the dreadful fate of Tyre and Carthage, in being "utterly spoiled and utterly destroyed." Baltimere, plucked like a brand from the fire, has been saved, and from her present allegiance to the Union she is promised a new career of prosperity and happiness. We commend her seasonable repentance and absolution to Charleston and Savannah. They may be saved or they may be destroyed, utterly de stroyed, and the choice is in their hands.

We are now practically commencing the work of putting down this rebellion. It is giving way, and soon the whole fabric will fall to pieces. It is a giant of brass upon legs of clay. It must come down. It cannot survive the pres sure of a winter campaign against it by land and sea. Submission to the Union is the only way of safety to the South, and the sooner the better for our suffering Southern States, cities and neonle, and the sooner the better for Southern cotton and Southern slavery.

#### The Effect in England of the Naval Victory in South Carolina.

The effect in the free States of our great naval success in South Carolina will be like electricity-it will fire the whole North, as if with a flash of lightning, and another great uprising will take place. But the effect in England will be equally decisive, and be probably attended with far more important consequences. The news of this event, and of the other simultaneous victories, taken out by the steamer which left Boston yesterday, will fall like a bombshell in the midst of the British aristocracy and government, who have been secretly intriguing for the last thirty years for the disruption of the republic and the destruction of democratic government.

The echoes of the guns which silenced Forts Walker and Beauregard, wafted across the ocean. will sound as the death knell of their hopes. and not without good reason; for if the blow struck on Port Royal Island be followed up vigorously by the War Department, and that be made the basis of operations against Charleston and Savannah, taking the fortifications of those cities in the rear, the heart of the rebellion will very soon be broken. and deep will be the disappointment of the British oligarchy, who, in their blind zeal against popular government, and their narrow minded jealousy of the maritime power of the American republic, have looked with longing eyes for the success of the insurrection, whose continuance is calculated to inflict great injury upon the commercial and industrial interests of England. The masses of the people in that country understand this very well, notwithstanding the false teachings of the presses in the interest of the aristocracy; and the effect upon them of the success of our arms will be of a highly revolutionary tendency. Their sympathics are with the American Union and in favor of democratic institutions; and unless by the vigorous prose cution of the war the question is settled by the lst of May or the 4th of July, which would have the effect of restoring her lost commerce to England, and giving her idle manufacturing population employment once more, we would not be surprised to see as great a revolution in the British islands, arising from the present American war, as was produced in France three-quarters of a century ago by the Revolutionary war in this country.

This is now the third revolutionary war upon

which we have entered with the English aristocrac, and the hearts and hopes of the English democracy are all embarked in the units and success of the American republic. Let its arms he triumphant over rebellion, and a heavy blow is struck at the ruling class in England, who would take advantage of the failure of republican government on this continent to throw new obstacles in the way of the progress of demorracy at home and to secure a new lease to the power and privileges of their order. Let the insurrection in America prosper, and democratic government be destroyed, then is a fatal blow struck against democracy in Europe, The struggle here is therefore watched with deep interest by the popular masses of European society. It is warmly discussed everywhere, and the present news, together with the presence of the official and amateur diplomatsthose of the federal government on one side. and those of the rebels on the other-who are now agitating England in opposite directions, will fan the excitement into a flame, and probably result in political disturbances upon which the rulers have little calculated. If Mason, Slidell, Yancey and the other rebel Commissioners are not speedily driven out of Great Britain, they will be sure to sow the seeds of revolution and rebellion by arraying one portion of the population against another: and thus the American question will become a wedge to split the naion, just as the anti-slavery wedge constructed by the British aristocracy has severed the hearts and hands of the American people; and thus would "even-handed justice commend the poisoned chalice to their own lips," The Southern secessionists are destined to play the same part in England that the British abolition incendiaries, aided by native traitors, have so successfully played in the United States. The effect of the present war, unless it is speedily brought to a close, may be to revolutionize the British empire, and with it half of

# IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Success of General Heintzelman's Reconnoissance.

Cameron and Col. Cochrane,

Washington Jubilant over the success of thi Naval expedition and the news from erntucey AVAL EXPERITION AND THE NEWS FROM EXECUTERY Washington has been in a state of glorious excitemen from the fleet and the success attending the same upon the soil of South Carolina. Also the splendid victory achieved in Kentucky by Gen. Nelson. The tide of reverses has turned, and now we may look out for some brilli

Nothing has transpired of importance to-day, either is partments of the American army, so far as the rep

ADDRESSES TO THE NEW YORK PIRST CHASSEURS B. COLONEL COCHEANE AND SECRETARY CAMERON. On the occasion of the distribution of new uniforms he New York First Chase are to-day, their con blonel John Cochrane, entertained them with a spee of the presentation of a Coit's revolver by the chaptain of the regiment, on behalf of Company B, to Lieutenant Mor-ton, of that company. Herrman's band, of Birney's New

York Zouaves, were present.

Colonel Cochrane commenced his speech by referring to he arduous struggle in which his men were engaged, and to the labors and sacriflees they had already untutions, and in their train would follow peace, prosperit, and liberty. They were led forward by a commande who enjoys the confidence of the people, and whose repu content and clamor. The whole country, now diss

every individual of the hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men now rushing forward with one pur-pose, and that to save the flag of the Union, and to save epublican institutions. This was a war of secession against Union-a war of disturbance and anarchy agains' Union and good government—an effort upon the part of those at the South to revolutionize the government established by themselves and their brothren of the North. In this contest we were remitted to our rights of self-preservation. They contend for the right of revolution, but appeal to the tribunal of force, the elima retio, that last reason to which men can resort when they differ upon matters of principle affect-ing their very existence. They have resorted to arms, and have thereby remitted us to a resort to arms. If i be self-preservation on their part, it is no less self-pre-servation on ours. But his friend the Doubter exclaimed: Oh, would you disrupt and tear asunder the constitution " What was the constitution, when traitors trampl upon it and declare that it is not obligatory upon them The constitution, by the necessity of the was cast beyond the arena of the strife, and there let i rest sacred and hallowed, until, at the end of the controversy, it can be restored to its pristine vigor and neight brilliancy. To what means then should in this war for very existence?- a war no presecuted merely for victory and its empty honors, no alone for the triumphs which move in glorious processio along our crowded streets, but a war for the protection their domestic estairs? In such a war we are bound t esort to every force within our power. Suppose, said the speaker, our army encounters myriads o Enrope and receive from them millions spon millions are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shan neglect were we not to appropriate them to our own against you, would you, from any squeamishness, from my false delicacy, refrain from levelling the hostile gur and prostrating them in death? No. It is your object, it is your purpose. Then if you seize their property, it you spen their ports, if you destroy their lives, I ask you whether you will not seize their slaves? I ask you thether you will not arm their slaves and whether you will not carry them by battalions into war against th nasters? (Cheers.) What! You have no sympathy for white rebels, and yet you will spare the black slave who nent. I would phinge their whole people, black and white nto one indiscriminate sea of caruage and slaughter, an, build upon it a government which shall be the Vicox with people's dilitant conservatism, this doubting when your soldiers are perishing in the field, Soldiers, you know no such reasoning as this Von her arms in your hands, and those arms are for the purpose f exterminating the enemy until he submits to leave and the constitution. Then explode whatever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consum the cotton; export the cotton; take property whenever you find it, confiscate property wherever you find it: tak the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder you please; do unto them as they would do unto you aise up in their midst a party interest against the proand slaveholder; distract their counsels. Do all this, and that be not sufficient take the slave by the hand, place a muskets in it, and bid him in God neme strike for the liberty of the human race. (Great cheering.) [This, said Colonel Cochrane, was not abolitionism or emancipation. Abolitionism was to place the slaves above their masters in the social prosecuted for no such purpose. The South commence sequences. The speaker then stated the proceedings of the Charleston Convention to show the deliberate purpose on the part of the leaders of the South to precip tate a revolution. He portrayed the direful effects of the admission of the doctrine of secession, and closed by appealing to the sacred principles of religion on which or cause rests for its support, and to that Deity without General Cameron having been called for came forward and said:—
Solomus—It is too late for me to make you a speech to

night, but I will say that I heartily approve every senti-

nent ottered by your noble commander. The doctrine

which he has laid down I approve as fully as if his words had been my own. It is idle to talk about treating with

these people upon their own terms. We must meet them

as enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until the

earn to behave better.

General Cameron's endorsement of the radical views of

Colonel Cochrane produced marked sensation among the

troops, and have excited considerable discussion in high

SUCCESS OF GENERAL HEINTZELMAN'S ERCONNOIS

SANCE.

The reconnoissance made yesterday from General Heint-

zelman's division was a more complete success than was at first reported. About four hundred rebel cavairy was

driven from Pohick Church, below Mount Vernon, where they had been encamped for a long while. Their flight

was evidently precipitate, as their camp fires were burn

ground with, returned with a large amount of forage. It

om the main body, and either got shot by some rebel

cavalry pickets or were taken prisoners, as they were

feared that some three or four of our men straggles

missing last night. They may turn up to-day.

ing, and much of their cooking material and samp equip age was left. Our force proceeded as far as the banks of the Occoquan river, and finding no enemy to dispute the

civil and military circles to night.

The officers and members of this regiment are hereby

Monday, the 18th inst. I members on leave, and those without leave, will report themselves at Fort Schuyler on or before Saturday, the 16th inst. All failing to do so will be considered as deserters, and their names and resi-dence handed to Superintendent Kennedy, of the Police dence handed to Superintendent Kennedy, of the Police Department, who will have all "found in the city" arrested and sent on to the headquarters of the regiment, and will be punished accordingly. All officers who have not yet proceed the regimental or brigade hat will immediately provide themselves with the same. Commandants of companies will have complete muster in rolls of their respective commands made and left with the adjustant on Sunday, the 17th mst. Quartermaster Sullivan will make the necessary requisitions for arma, equipments, and camp equipage, and two days cooked provisions for the troops on the route to Washington, and will also make requisition for the transportation of the troops from Fort Schuyler to the city, and thence to Washington. This regiment will be presented with a magnificent stand of colors on its arrival in New York, the gift of the ladies of this city. The presentation will take place at the residence of Archbellego Highes, in Malison avenue. By order of Col. ROBE. NUGENT.

City Intelligence.

trade, left his family on Thursday morning last, to go to his work in Brooklyn, and has not since been heard of The missing man is about thirty seven years feet six inches in beight and has a thin beard, a black cost, gray pants, black cap, red a black coat, gray pants, black cap, cod neck to and heavy boots. Any information respective be-be thankfully received by his wife at No. 202 Sec

A scouting party sent out by General Smith yesterday report that the enemy have advanced their lines to Hua-ter's Mills, two miles beyond Vienna, which place they now hold in force. The rebels on the night before burned

two bridges over Difficult creek, on the Alexandria as

Leesburg turnpike, three miles this side of Draineaville It is believed that their movements in this direction ar

THE ARMY.

an advance by General McCle

made to cover an intended retreat on their part in case of

The following officers of the United States Army were

to day appointed Assistant Inspector Generals with the rank of Major.—Captain N. H. Davis, Second infantry: Captain James Totten, Second artillery; Captain John Bisford, Second dragoons; Captain R. Jones, Assistant Quertermaster; Captain Absalom Baird, Assistant Adjutant General. With the consent of the Secretary of War Captain Davis has been settled.

Captain Davis has been acting as Colonel of the Sev.

the regular army will deprive the regiment of an

eneral Hunter, at Fort Leavenworth.

ral Halleck, at St. Louis.

General Denver has been ordered to report to Majo

General W. T. Sherman has been ordered, when re-lieved by General Buell, to report for d uty to Major Gene

The following appointments were made to-day by the

with the American Telegraph Company at Washington Edward D. Waite, William B. Barney and John E. Yard

Second Lieutenants in the regular Army. Alexander B,

Dyer was appointed Brevet Major, and Colonel He

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION

A letter from Darnestown has been received to day

Nothing now is contained in it. Some of the staff were as Rockville yesterday, looking at the adaptability of the location and buildings for winter quarters. General

battery man at Pooleville, wore arrested last night, near

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The HERALD's special Potomac river correspondent mays

morning, heavy tiring was heard down the river beyond

Ship Point. It was supposed to be at Aquia creek.

The late Acting Muster of the Yankee arrived at Indian

Head from Washington last night to take leave of his late

shipmates on board that steamer. He has been de-tached from that vessel and ordered to report to Commo-

valory balloons, at Mattawoman Creek at six o'clock this

asconsion, going very high. The result of his expedition

essful observation. At cleven o'clock be made

was not known when our correspondent closed

Inspector general.

Banks has fully recovered from indisper

witness against them

War Department:—
George H. Burns, of Philadelphia, formerly

Speeches to the Troops by Secretary

do.,

perations, and a speedy termination to the great rebel

some three-quarters of an hour in length. The Secretar of War was present, with many citizens of Washington The delivery of the speech was preceded by the ceremon

The country pointed to their past labors, and received head of the column with them, were ready for the his strongholds. His soldiers were no marauders, no of the law, the right arm of the constitution. Under their flag would march patriotism, order and republican institation already howered over their enemies, brooding dis hese armies, of which they were a part, and the United tates once more signify to the world the facexpressed by the glorious motto, "E Pluribus Unum." Then would no longer be heard the foul doctrine of secession, which would tear assu-der, part from part, this glorious Union. There

Professor Lowe made two ascensions from the Mary was now an army assembled upon the banks of the Potomac, the equal of which the world had never seen. the atmosphere being very clear, he discovered camp fires extending all along the rear of the rebel batterion The motive which had gathered that army had never ore been presented to the eye of history. Gathered and for ten or twelve miles in the direction of Manasses, not by correctiption, but by the volunteer offering of indicating that the enemy is yet in considerable force to that vicinity.

The rumor of the erection of rebel batteries at the White House appears to have no foundation in Nine vessels passed up the river last night, and one IMPORTANT NEWS FROM BOSTON. Movements of General Butler's Divi-Reported to have Mutinled at Norfolb and Resolved to Fight for the Union-The Stars and Stripes Flying at Pie Three thousand of General Butler's New England division are under orders to leave camp, near Lowell, on Wednesday next. They will embark at Boston, in the ner Constitution and some transport vessels taking full field equipage and supplies. Colonol Jonas H. French, of Boston, has been appoin Colouel in General Butler's division. The Eleventh Maine regiment arrived here this even o'clock via Fall River.

The Transcript is furnished with an extract of a letter written by an intelligent soldier in the Naval Brigade, at Fortress Monroe, under date of the 11th, as follows:— This morning news reached here that three thousand seldiers of the rebel army had mutinied at Norfolk, and, with most of the citizens, had determined only to night for the Union under the old gridiron. of the United States, a tugboat, reports that the Stars and Stripes were flying gloriously from Pig Point, opposits Newport News, where the rebels have for a long time had RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS FROM FORT

The steamer for Fortress Monroe stopped at Fort McHenry this evening, and took on board thirty-seven released robel prisoners who were captured at Bull pro FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTERS MONROS, Nov. 12, Via BALTIMORS, Nov. 13, 1861.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday. It is regard to the great fleet.

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL WM. A. JACK

The remains of Colonel Wm. A. Jackson arrived here a noon, and were received by the Zouave company, Captain Cuyler Van Vechten, and conveyed to the Capitol, where they by in state. Formal funeral ceremonies will take place at three o'clock.

The funeral ceremonies of the lamented Colonel Jack

gon to-day were grand and impressive. The Twentyfifth regiment of State Militia, Colonel Brien, and the Zonayes, of which the decensed was formerly Captain, were in the procession. The remains were followed by Governor Morgan and Staff, and all the State officers.

THE ELEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Bosron, Nov. 13, 1861.
The Eleventh Maine regiment, Colonel Caldwell, will reach Boston early this evening, and proceed South, via

ARBIVAL OF CONTRABANDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1861.

Thirty-seven contraband negroes came to this city during Toesday night, having walked northward from Accomac county, on the Feninsula, Virginia. They were suppiled with money by the Wisconsin troops. A number of
these people are continually arriving, which has stimulated a public meeting, to be held next week, to assist
them.

THE IRISH BRIGADE. HEADQUARTERS SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., New YORK, Nov. 13, 1861.